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Country programme document

Nicaragua

Summary

The country programme document (CPD) for Nicaragua is presented to the Executive Board for discussion and approval at the present session, on a no-objection basis. The CPD includes a proposed aggregate indicative budget of $5,905,000 from regular resources, subject to the availability of funds, and $9,000,000 in other resources, subject to the availability of specific-purpose contributions, for the period 2019 to 2023.

In accordance with Executive Board decision 2014/1, the present document reflects comments made by Executive Board members on the draft CPD that was shared 12 weeks before the second regular session of 2018.

* E/ICEF/2018/19.
Note: The present document was processed in its entirety by UNICEF.

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Programme rationale

1. Nicaragua is a middle-income country that has made significant economic and social progress in recent years, particularly related to children and adolescents. It is estimated that 13 per cent of the country's population of 6.3 million is under 6 years of age, 8.5 per cent between 6 and 9 years, and 20 per cent between 10 and 19 years, equivalent to a total of approximately 2.6 million.[1] Some 59.6 per cent of the population lives in urban areas.

2. Macroeconomic indicators for the country are positive, with average gross domestic product growth of 5.2 per cent over the last seven years and inflation falling from 16.9 per cent in 2007 to 3.1 per cent in 2016.[2] Progress in economic and social policy is reflected in a reduction of monetary poverty from 42.5 per cent in 2009 to 24.9 per cent in 2016, with extreme poverty falling from 14.6 per cent to 6.9 per cent.[3] However, disparities remain: in rural areas, the poverty level is 50.1 per cent and extreme poverty is 16.3 per cent, compared with 14.8 per cent and 2.4 per cent, respectively, in urban areas. The highest levels of poverty occur in the central region, where 44.4 per cent live in poverty and 13.9 per cent in extreme poverty, followed by the Caribbean coast (39 per cent and 11.5 per cent, respectively). Nicaragua has a low murder rate, with seven murders per 100,000 inhabitants in 2016.[4] In the past, this has brought the country returns in terms of investment in the Central America subregion. Nicaragua is the fourth most vulnerable country in the world to natural disasters.

3. The country has achieved the Millennium Development Goals for child mortality and maternal health and is currently committed to the Sustainable Development Goals and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. In Nicaragua, mortality among children under the age of 5 years fell from 67.5 to 19.7 per 1,000 live births and infant mortality fell from 17[5] to 14[6] per 1,000 live births between 2011 and 2015. However, neonatal mortality has remained unchanged in recent years, at 10 per 1,000 live births. The departments with the highest neonatal mortality are Carazo (15.6), Rivas (14.9) and North Caribbean Coast Autonomous Region (13.4). Maternal mortality fell from 97 to 37.5 per 100,000 live births between 2007 and 2016, which is largely explained by an increase in the coverage of institutional births (88 per cent), access to health services and an increase in maternity waiting homes. Despite significant progress in reducing maternal mortality, there remain challenges to be addressed, such as cultural beliefs and practices that prevent the use of services, geographic barriers to access, gender violence and teenage pregnancy (due to its inherent risk factors).

4. Although overweight and obesity among children under 5 years of age fell from 11.7 per cent to 9.7 per cent between 2014 and 2017, the prevalence is above the national average in 74 per cent of municipalities, indicating that the reductions are concentrated in a few highly populated municipalities. The departments with the highest prevalence are Managua (19.4 per cent), Carazo (16.8 per cent) and Rivas (16.4 per cent). Chronic malnutrition fell from 17.3 per cent in 2011/2012 to 12.8 per cent in 2017, with the highest levels in the departments of Madriz (21.5 per cent), North Caribbean Coast Autonomous Region (20.8 per cent) and Jinotega (18.9 per cent). Acute malnutrition affects 6.3 per cent of children under 5 years of age, with

[1] National Development Information Institute. In the data, ages are divided into five-year groups, which, for the purposes of this analysis, are expressed in groups up to 19 years.
[2] Central Bank of Nicaragua.
[3] Living Standards Survey 2016.
[4] National police statistics (2016).
[5] Nicaragua Demographic and Health Survey 2011/2012.
[6] Ministry of Health administrative records.

the prevalence highest in Bilwi (9.9 per cent), Jinotega (8.8 per cent) and Granada (8.4 per cent).

5. Malnutrition is associated with a lack of information on healthy diets for families, a lack of nutrition plans that coordinate the intersectoral response and inadequate cultural practices for eating and care. At the national level, early initiation of breastfeeding (within one hour of birth) remains at 54.4 per cent and exclusive breastfeeding for the first six months of a child's life at 31.7 per cent.

6. Approximately 15.3 per cent of children under 5 years of age are not registered by the Civil Registry, with the figure rising to 19.9 per cent in rural areas, 22.3 per cent in the South Caribbean Coast Autonomous Region and 36.5 per cent in the North Caribbean Coast Autonomous Region. In terms of early childhood development, while the monitoring and promotion strategy for growth and development covers 100 per cent of children under 1 year of age and 62 per cent of children under 4 years of age, more effort is required for early stimulation and comprehensive care. The barriers identified to achieving this objective are inadequate coordination mechanisms between early childhood care programmes and institutions and poor coverage of protection services, which are limited to a network of 267 child development centres covering around 15,000 children under 6 years of age.

7. In the past five years significant progress has been made in primary and secondary education in Nicaragua in terms of ensuring free access, expanding coverage and improving quality. Between 2010 and 2016, the gross average enrolment rate in the second stage of initial education (children ages four to six) increased from 54.5 per cent to 65.1 per cent. For primary education, the gross enrolment rate was more than 100 per cent (indicating capture of children of all ages, including underage and overage children) and the rate for secondary education increased from 67.9 per cent to 76.5 per cent. However, strengthening the quality of education remains a challenge for the education system, as doing so involves making further improvements to schooling infrastructure, providing teacher training, updating teaching materials, expanding and strengthening existing flexible modalities of education (for example, community initial education and distance learning for primary and secondary levels in rural areas) and increasing the involvement of families in their children's education.

8. Between 2011 and 2016, the retention rate in the second stage of initial education rose from 90.4 per cent to 91.6 per cent, while for primary school the figure remained at 92 per cent and for secondary school it rose from 86.3 per cent to 87.5 per cent. However, ensuring that 100 per cent of children and adolescents stay in school remains a challenge, as does the reinsertion of children who have dropped out of the system. This means continuing to work on motivating children, using educational technology in the learning process, developing life skills and abilities and ensuring quality and equitable education at the national level.

9. One factor that is directly associated with learning quality is ensuring that teachers are trained and brought up-to-date. It is estimated that around 4.26 per cent of initial education teachers, 12.96 per cent of primary school teachers and 5.03 per cent of secondary school teachers do not have a teaching qualification.[7] Moreover, it is essential that teaching staff receive training and ongoing refresher training in the use of educational technologies and tools, including strategies and materials to

[7] Figures from research by the Ministry of Education, July 2017.

transform teaching practices to favour learning with an inclusive and equitable approach.[8]

10. In order to improve the quality of learning, challenges also remain in strengthening research in education, evaluating learning and monitoring the initiatives and strategies implemented by the Ministry of Education. These mechanisms provide valuable information for early warnings, adjustments and improvements to teaching practices and the sound management of schooling.

11. Current statistics show that children in Nicaragua still encounter violence. Sixteen per cent of mothers with children under the age of 18 years consider physical punishment to be an acceptable form of education. The Institute of Forensic Medicine (IML) reported 8,823 cases of domestic violence in 2015, approximately 15 per cent of which affected children and adolescents. Social perceptions of age and gender condition this type of violence, which is also affected by the lack of knowledge of positive parenting among families.

12. In terms of sexual and gender violence, 6 per cent of adolescents reported in 2012 having suffered some form of sexual violence at some point in their life. Among women aged 15 to 24 years who had suffered from sexual abuse, 37 per cent reported this happening before 15 years of age. According to IML, 60 per cent of the 150,586 forensic medicine analyses in the country between 2013 and 2015 involved cases of physical and psychological violence against women, girls and female adolescents, 17 per cent of which were classified as sexual abuse. A total of 82 per cent of victims of sexual abuse were girls and adolescents under the age of 17 years, with most cases occurring in the family and community environment. This is compounded by the fact that one in four pregnancies in the country occurs among adolescent girls, a situation largely associated with gender violence and reinforced by early unions. The cultural and social context, marked by machismo and patriarchy, allows the persistence of practices that justify violent and unequal behaviour, especially against girls and adolescents. Coordination also needs to be improved between the institutions responsible for preventing and responding to situations of violence to ensure the proper implementation of the integrated care model for victims of gender violence and approval of the prevention and care policy for teenage pregnancies that is currently under development.

13. Lessons learned from previous cooperation, based on the evaluation of seven projects along the Caribbean coast, show the need to work with central government institutions to ensure a more effective implementation of programmes at the local level and to deliver more robust results. The experience and leadership of UNICEF in developing communication strategies to change negative or damaging social norms is a comparative advantage that is recognized by state institutions and international cooperation.

Programme priorities and partnerships

14. In line with the national priorities, based on the experience and lessons learned from previous cooperation and the added value UNICEF can provide for the country, the programme will prioritize three components: child survival and development, quality and equitable education and the protection of children from violence. The programmatic priorities are aligned with the strategic priorities of the National Human Development Programme 2018–2021 and the national sectoral plans. The programme also responds to three of the Goal Areas of the UNICEF Strategic Plan,

[8] Approximately 16 per cent of persons with disabilities (132,530) registered for the "Everyone with You" (*Todos con Vos*) programme are children and adolescents. The most common disabilities are physical, motor, hearing and visual.

2018–2021 and to the Gender Action Plan, 2018–2021. All this will contribute to national efforts related to the Sustainable Development Goals and the 2030 Agenda.

15. Although cooperation will cover the whole country in terms of contributing to the development of public policy, legislative frameworks, norms and protocols, communications and advocacy, interventions will prioritize disadvantaged areas, through coordination with governing institutions using an equity focus. This will help to strengthen coordination between UNICEF cooperation at the central, regional and local levels, so that local interventions are aligned with national policies and results can be achieved on a larger scale.

16. Synergy between programme components will be promoted to ensure the efficient and effective programmatic implementation and use of resources. For example, measures to prevent violence against children will form part of the education and protection components through the Educational Community Councils and Family Councils. Similarly, the early childhood component will provide parenting guidance to families to help create healthy environments and relationships based on respect. As such, the prevention of violence will be tackled simultaneously within the family, community and institutions.

17. Work by the Ministry of the Family, Adolescents and Children to design a prevention and care policy for teenage pregnancies will be supported. Work will continue in training, developing skills and helping to nurture the life projects of adolescents through the Educational Community Councils and Family Councils.

18. The programme will take a cross-cutting approach to the promotion of gender equality, the social inclusion of children with disabilities, disaster risk reduction and the use of innovation.

19. The work of the United Nations agencies will help to strengthen efforts and comparative advantages to deliver results for children. Partnerships with international organizations such as the World Bank, the Inter-American Development Bank and the European Union will be essential in advocating for adequate budgets for children, convening the different actors working in this area and enhancing institutional strategies and resources. Finally, the academic sector, civil society organizations, the media (including child-friendly journalists), artists, volunteer students and other key actors will continue to make contributions to ensure that the rights of children are on the public agenda.

Child survival and development

20. To overcome barriers to reducing maternal and child mortality, improving nutrition, increasing the coverage of early childhood services, preventing teenage pregnancies, improving the quality of care for pregnant adolescents and promoting positive parenting practices, UNICEF will work with the Ministries of Health, Education and Family, Adolescents and Children as well as with children, their families and communities to ensure that children from under the age of 6 years living in conditions of exclusion reach full development in their family and community environments, with inclusive and equitable access to services, even in emergency situations.

21. The component is based on various assumptions: if legislative and operational frameworks of the early childhood services are updated; if there are alternative evidence-based strategies for increasing coverage; if there is coordination between institutions; if current institutional capacities are developed; and if there are sufficient budget allocations for early childhood commitments, then state institutions will have the capacity to increase coverage and improve the quality of services that favour the survival and full development of children. Furthermore, if children, their families and

communities have the knowledge, favourable attitudes and positive norms regarding the importance of a good diet, health care, the positive and responsive care of children as well as their early development, then parents and caregivers will be able to adopt positive parenting/care practices and promote protective, violence-free environments.

22. In coordination with the Pan American Health Organization (PAHO), World Food Programme and United Nations Population Fund, UNICEF will support capacity-building for national institutions and provide technical assistance to the health sector for producing national plans to improve nutrition and reduce maternal and child mortality. Local capacity-building will be provided for community teams to expand delivery and improve the quality of essential promotion and prevention packages that contribute to maternal health and nutrition and for eradicating the mother-to-child transmission of HIV. The community nutrition programme will be strengthened, improving the response and resilience in emergency situations.

23. The integration of inter-institutional and management legislative frameworks will be supported to help improve the quality of the services in the National Early Childhood Policy. UNICEF will promote and assist the development and implementation of cost-effective strategies that contribute to expanding coverage and improving the quality of services of the "Love" (*Amor*) programme. Generation of the corresponding evidence will focus on two aspects: in the first, institutional information systems for gathering and analysing data on the situation of children will be strengthened in partnership with PAHO and the World Bank, while the second involves analysing the public budget for children and determining the cost-effectiveness of institutional interventions. UNICEF will advocate for the allocation of adequate, timely and sufficient resources to improve services that favour early childhood development.

24. Under the shared responsibility model, which is promoted and practised in the country, UNICEF will support the training of health workers and community participation to build capacity among parents and caregivers raising children under 6 years of age. The implementation of the communications strategy for behaviour change will build capacity in institutions, community and families for caring for children and modify traditional gender roles.

Quality and equitable education

25. To contribute to access to and the quality of education as well as continued attendance, UNICEF will support the Ministry of Education to ensure that children and adolescents at the initial education, primary and secondary levels of education have access to inclusive, quality and relevant education that effectively prepares them to integrate into society as active subjects and protagonists of their own development.

26. The implementation of this programme component is closely coordinated with the child survival and development component, including the training of facilitators, promoters and teachers in caring for children under the age of 3 years, nutritional education and HIV prevention. It is also linked to the child protection component through support for Educational Community Councils in preventing violence, teenage pregnancy and promoting new forms of masculinity.

27. In line with the Education Plan for 2017–2021, UNICEF will contribute to capacity-building among teaching staff and technical and management teams at education centres for the implementation of various mechanisms to promote didactic curricula and improved education in classrooms at the initial education, primary and secondary levels. This will generate evidence for permanently improving teaching practices and learning outcomes among children. Support will also be provided for capacity-building for teaching and to update teachers' scientific and methodological

knowledge (both refresher training and continuous professional development), with an emphasis on the effective use of technology, educational equity, managing the risks of natural disasters impacting schools, preventing violence and promoting positive values and gender equality.

28. This component will contribute to developing innovative proposals to promote strategies and modalities for expanding the coverage of initial education, primary and secondary education, especially in rural populations. Support will also be provided for identifying, implementing and validating new and attractive education strategies that contribute to school attendance and the reinsertion into the education system of adolescents who have dropped out of school.

29. Through the behaviour change communication strategy, UNICEF will help to promote social change to increase the interest in school and the perception of the importance of education as a means to improve enrolment and reduce drop-out among children, young people and adolescents. It will also contribute to promoting social practices based on respect and equality between women and men.

30. South-South cooperation will be aimed at identifying good experiences so that educational institutions receive feedback and promote their own practices based on international evidence. Finally, harmonization and alignment with international organizations that provide development funding for primary and secondary education will be key to leveraging funding to support the national priorities.

Protecting children against violence

31. This component will involve collaboration with the state institutions responsible for protecting children to ensure the development of children and adolescents, especially those living in situations of increased vulnerability, in a protective environment and the restitution of rights against all forms of violence, abuse and exploitation.

32. The component is based on the following assumptions: if civil servants have the capacity to design and implement violence prevention programmes and provide legal assistance and specialized rehabilitation to children and adolescents who have been victims of violence; if the scope of child protection services is expanded; if laws, standards and protocols are updated based on evidence of the real situation of violence in the country; and if there is coordination between institutions at the national, regional and municipal levels in implementing violence prevention and assistance programmes, then the institutions that guarantee the protection and restitution of rights will have strengthened capacity for prevention and assistance for violence, abuse and exploitation involving the most vulnerable children and adolescents. Furthermore, if children and adolescents increase their knowledge of life skills and self-care, and if families and community leaders are aware of the consequences of violence, positive attitudes to parenting/care, violence prevention and the transformation of gender roles, then children and adolescents, their families and communities will develop in a harmonious and protective family and community environment.

33. Given the multidimensional nature of violence, the approach will be inter-institutional, primarily involving the Ministry of the Family, Adolescents and Children, the Supreme Court of Justice, IML, the national police, the Supreme Electoral Council, the national parliament, regional governments and municipal authorities. Technical capacity-building for state institutions will be essential for designing and implementing educational programmes and processes to prevent violence and ensure the restitution of rights with a gender and human rights approach in multicultural contexts, even in emergency situations.

34. UNICEF will prioritize strategies that allow the equitable implementation of national programmes in the country's municipalities, ensuring national training processes that involve officials from remote communities. It will also support the strengthening of partnerships between the Government, the Global Movement for Children, United Nations agencies and other actors to transform harmful social norms that promote situations of violence towards children and adolescents.

35. Inter-institutional exchange and links will be used for national, regional and local coordination in implementing prevention and assistance programmes for violence and ensuring readiness for emergencies, in addition to the detection, referral for assistance and reintegration of victims. Generating evidence will help to update policies, legislation, protocols and budgets to address the reality of violence against children and South-South cooperation will facilitate the exchange of knowledge and good practices for child protection.

36. The communications strategy for social change will promote protective behaviour from the family and community, in addition to early warnings and the prompt identification of risks. The promotion of values and peaceful and harmonious coexistence, involving parents, caregivers and community actors, will be a priority to ensure that there are specific tools for dialogue, positive and affective parenting and preventing violence aimed at transforming gender roles and unequal relationships.

Programme effectiveness

37. This component will support activities to guarantee the intersectoral implementation and management of the programme, including its coordination, the monitoring of children's rights, the coordination of emergency responses, the supervision of the cross-cutting implementation of the gender approach, institutional communication and evaluation to ensure the established outcomes are achieved.

Summary budget table

Programme component	*(In thousands of United States dollars)*		
	Regular resources	*Other resources*	*Total*
Child survival and development	1 655	2 700	4 355
Quality and equitable education	1 200	2 800	4 000
Protecting children against violence	1 750	3 500	5 250
Programme effectiveness	1 300	0	1 300
Total	**5 905**	**9 000**	**14 905**

Programme and risk management

38. Based on the annual management plans and the annual workplans, UNICEF will monitor the programme indicators to adopt prompt corrective measures in the budget and the programmatic implementation. The analysis and management of institutional risks will allow the adoption of the measures required to mitigate risks, such as those associated with cash transfers of funds, the effects of emergencies on the programme, potential reductions in funding and changes to staff. Continuous advocacy in close communication with counterparts at the highest level will be aimed at ensuring that issues related to children remain a national priority.

39. Although there is no United Nations Development Assistance Framework, UNICEF cooperation will be articulated with other United Nations agencies to strengthen programmatic synergy and complementarity, with participation in various thematic groups. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs will ensure the coordination of the planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation processes for the programme, involving state institutions at the central and local levels.

40. This country programme document summarizes the contribution of UNICEF to national outcomes and is the primary method of accountability to the Executive Board for aligning expected outcomes and resources allocated to the country programme. The responsibilities of UNICEF management at the country, regional and headquarter levels for country programmes are laid out in the organization's programme policies and procedures.

Monitoring and evaluation

41. The results and resources framework is the basis for monitoring and evaluating the country programme, as it helps to generate the information required to sustain the programme's implementation. The monitoring strategy will be focused on ensuring that there are indicators with baselines and targets for measuring progress towards delivering the outcomes. UNICEF technical and financial contributions to achieve the objectives will be monitored through financial audits, spot checks and programmatic field visits, in line with the principles of the Harmonized Approach to Cash Transfers.

42. UNICEF will help to strengthen the information systems of partner institutions for the generation and use of disaggregated data, taking into account equity, gender, disability, ethnic origin and geographic location to measure the impact of initiatives. The information required for monitoring progress in reaching targets agreed in the results and resources framework will be requested from the counterparts. The programme will also use the results of knowledge, attitudes and practices studies to measure the impact of communications strategies for behaviour change.

43. The integrated monitoring and evaluation plan and the costed evaluation plan will serve as the basis for decision-making, improving existing policies and developing new child-centred policies as well as for replicating innovative measures. All this will be complemented by capacity-building in programmatic monitoring, research and evaluation methods and the analysis of gender challenges and inequalities.

Annex

Results and resources framework

Nicaragua – UNICEF country programme of cooperation, 2019–2023

Convention on the Rights of the Child: articles 3, 5, 6, 7, 9, 16, 18, 19, 20, 23, 24, 28, 32, 34, 35, 39 and 40

National priorities:
- National Human Development Programme 2018–2021
- National Early Childhood Policy
- Education Plan 2017–2021
- National strategy for promoting coexistence based on respect and equality from schools, the family and the community.

UNICEF Strategic Plan, 2018–2021 Goal Areas:
- Every child survives and thrives
- Every child learns
- Every child is protected from violence and exploitation
- Every child has an equitable chance in life.

Priorities of the UNICEF Gender Action Plan, 2018–2021:
- Prevent teenage pregnancy, respond to child marriages and early unions
- Promote adolescent girls' nutrition and pregnancy care
- Prevention of HIV/AIDS; quality maternal care; involvement of parents in caring for children; preventing and responding to violence against children.

UNICEF outcomes	*Key progress indicators, baselines (B) and targets (T)*	*Means of verification*	*Indicative country programme outputs*	*Major partners, partnership frameworks*	*Indicative resources by country programme outcome: regular resources (RR), other resources (OR) (In thousands of United States dollars)*		
					RR	*OR*	*Total*
1. By 2023, children under 6 years of age in situations of exclusion will reach full development in their family and community environments, with inclusive and equitable access to social programmes and services,	Percentage of live births handled by qualified health workers (doctor, nurse) B: 88 % T: 92 %	Administrative records	– State institutions have management and intersectoral coordination capacities to increase coverage and improve the quality of services that favour the survival and full development of children under 6 years of age,	Ministry of Health	1 655	2 700	4 355
	Percentage of municipalities that implement the nutritional care manual in emergency situations B: 15 % T: 35 %	Administrative records		Ministry of Health			

UNICEF outcomes	*Key progress indicators, baselines (B) and targets (T)*	*Means of verification*	*Indicative country programme outputs*	*Major partners, partnership frameworks*	*Indicative resources by country programme outcome: regular resources (RR), other resources (OR) (In thousands of United States dollars)*		
					RR	*OR*	*Total*
even in emergency situations.	Percentage of children who receive early stimulation and positive care from their parents, with an emphasis on the age range 0 to 3 years (broken down by sex) B: 5 % T: 25 %	Knowledge, Attitudes and Practice (KAP) survey	especially those in situations of exclusion. – Parents and caregivers have the knowledge and tools to practise positive parenting and provide protection and effective care to children under 6 years of age in the family and community environments.	Ministry of Health; Ministry of the Family, Adolescents and Children			
	Rate of chronic malnutrition among children under 5 years of age B: 12.8 % T: 11.6 %	Nutrition censuses		Ministry of Health			
2. By 2023, children and adolescents at the initial, primary and secondary levels and from excluded populations and populations vulnerable to climate change will have access to equitable, quality and pertinent education that effectively prepares them to integrate as active protagonists of their own development.	Percentage of teachers trained in the use and management of technological tools for educational purposes B: 83% T: 100%	Administrative records	– The Ministry of Education has the technical capacity to guarantee inclusive, quality education, whereby children and adolescents, especially those from more vulnerable populations, have access to, remain in and perform successfully in school. – Children, adolescents, families and communities participate in the creation of comprehensive education spaces that promote gender equity and safe and protective school environments and contribute to quality education.	Ministry of Education	1 200	2 800	4 000
	Percentage of teachers trained and brought up-to-date on topics related to inclusive education and didactic guidelines for improving student learning B: 0% T: 100%	Administrative records		Ministry of Education			
	Percentage of pedagogical advisers and directors of educational centers trained and brought up-to-date on issues related to inclusive education and didactic guidelines for the improvement of student learning B: 0% T: 100%	Administrative records		Ministry of Education			
	Number of children, adolescents and parents integrated in the development of actions related to the promotion of [illegible] coexistence, harmony and gender equity	Administrative records		Ministry of Education			

UNICEF outcomes	*Key progress indicators, baselines (B) and targets (T)*	*Means of verification*	*Indicative country programme outputs*	*Major partners, partnership frameworks*	*Indicative resources by country programme outcome: regular resources (RR), other resources (OR) (In thousands of United States dollars)* RR	OR	Total
	Children and adolescents: B: 0 T: 835,200 Parents: B: 0 T: 878,460						
3. By 2023, children and adolescents, especially the most vulnerable, will grow up in a protective environment that fosters the restitution of rights against all types of violence, abuse and exploitation.	Percentage of children and adolescents receiving assistance with respect to the total number of cases of sexual violence reported by the National Police B: TBD T: TBD	Administrative records	– Institutions that guarantee the protection of children and adolescents as well as response to and the restitution of rights have strengthened capacities to prevent and provide assistance regarding violence, abuse and exploitation of the most vulnerable children and adolescents. – Children, adolescents, their families and communities, especially the most vulnerable, develop life and self-care skills in harmonious and protective family and community environments that foster positive behaviour to prevent violence, abuse and exploitation.	Ministry of the Family, Adolescents and Children, National Police	1 750	3 500	5 250
	Percentage of adults that considers physical punishment as necessary for the education/upbringing of children B: 16 % (2012) T: 10 % (2023)	National Household Survey		National Statistics Office			
	Number of children who have been in contact with the justice system and the authorities who are subject to an alternative measure instead of a sentence that deprives them of liberty B: 70 % (2017) T: 80 % (2023)	Administrative records		Supreme Court of Justice			
Programme effectiveness					1 300	-	1 300
Total resources					**5 905**	**9 000**	**14 905**